

Geddes Finds Britons Do Not Understand U.S.

Too Many Come Here to Talk and Beg, He Tells London Diners; Praises the American Newspapers

Kahn and Enright There

Says Nation Has Done in 100 Years What England Accomplished in Thousand

LONDON, July 12 (By The Associated Press).—In a speech, remarkable for its frankness and evident sincerity, Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador to the United States, told a large gathering at the Pilgrims' banquet in his honor to-night that England did not wholly understand America. It was vital, he said, that more of the people of England should visit the United States in order to become acquainted with the remarkable characteristics of the people and the extraordinary industrial, engineering, civic and educational progress of the country.

America had accomplished in the brief century and a half of her existence, he said, what it had taken Great Britain a thousand years of slow progress to create.

But yesterday a wilderness "America has given to the world the place of a continent, which but yesterday was a wilderness," he continued. "Of course, she is absorbed in her own affairs. How could she be otherwise? Her thought is to the tremendous structural and industrial work which she has made her one of the greatest nations of the earth. That is a problem as close to her as our problems are to Europeans, but she has not forgotten the trials and sufferings of our world. She has given with a boundless hand relief for millions of starving Russians."

It was inevitable that the United States should be a different world from Great Britain, the ambassador said, but when the representatives of two countries sat at the same table, as they did at the disarmament conference, the differences became reconciled and facts and events were seen in the same white light of logic. The friendly understanding between the two countries could be vastly promoted by frequent visits, not only of official representatives of Great Britain, but by private persons.

Too Many Come Begging "It is a rare event in the life of the embassy at Washington," he added, "when I have a visit from a Britisher who knows anything really worth while about this vast continental country. Endless numbers of them go to America to deliver lectures or beg money. It has been my pleasure to tell such persons that their mouths should be shut and to give up begging and return home. I have visited forty of the forty-eight states of America and I am frank to say that I have yet to meet a man who is not a beggar."

Colonel Harvey remarked that the reduction of 9 per cent in the number of British unemployed since January was amazing when compared with the depression which followed the Napoleonic wars.

The American Ambassador then commented on the fact that this reversal of trade and immigration occurring despite a tremendous decrease in the volume of British exports. He believed this could mean but one thing: namely, that England, like the United States, "if dire necessity requires, can go along, not luxuriously, as in the golden past, but yet comfortably and in safety and security, while time affords an opportunity to explore and exploit the agricultural schedule of the faithful dominions and the million square miles of land in the possessions recently brought under the British flag."

The Earl of Derby credited Sir Auckland Geddes with a large share in the present understanding between the two nations and the success of the Washington conference. Chauncey Dewar sent a complimentary message on behalf of the Pilgrims of the United States.

The guests included Police Commissioner Enright of New York; Otto Kahn; H. P. Skinner, Consul General; Cyrus Vance, Secretary of State; Farnham; Sir Hamar Greenwood and Sir Eric Geddes.

Textile Tariff Battle Is Launched in Senate

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Completion of the committee amendments to the agricultural schedule after two weeks' work, the Senate launched to-day into what promised to be a several weeks' fight over tariff duties on textiles, cotton, wool, linen and silk. The cotton schedule was the first in order, but only one amendment was disposed of, this providing for a 7 cents a pound on Egyptian cotton designed to protect the growers of long staple cotton in Arizona and Southern California.

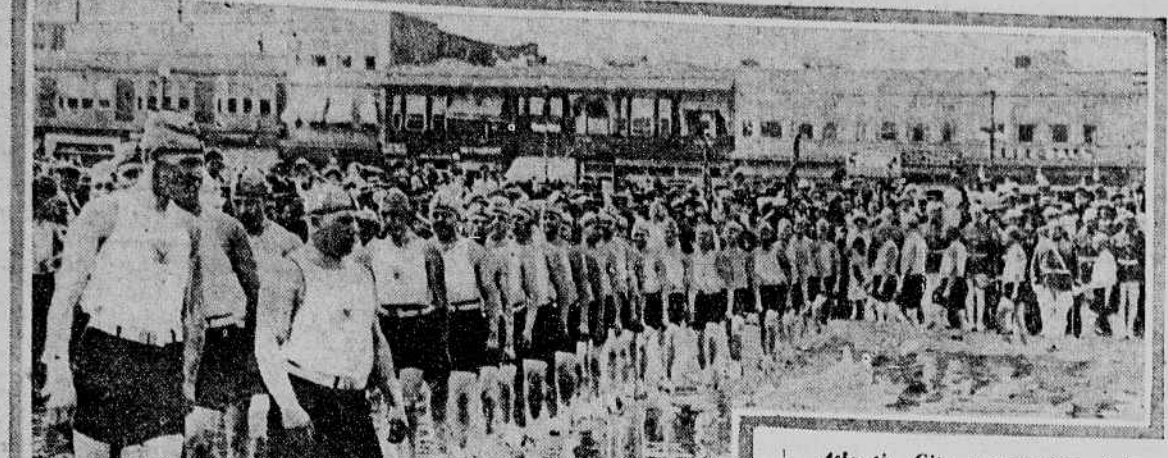
A flood of amendments to some sections of the schedule were offered by Senator Charles McNary, Republican, Utah, on behalf of the Finance Committee majority, these representing the work of the committee in rewriting rates. Senators explained that the reductions approximated 1 per cent on thread and fabric and much larger decreases in the duties on hosiery and gloves, representing a cut of 50 per cent in the case of the cheaper grades of gloves.

Under questioning from the Democratic side, Senator Smoot said the committee majority also would propose some reductions on woolen goods, but said that these could not exceed more than 5 per cent.

Even Poor Fish Fall for Winsted Beach Vamps

Special Dispatch to The Tribune
WINSTED, Conn., July 12.—A girl bathers at Highland Lake who wear striking suits report that they have been bothered more or less by sunfish striking them with their noses. Some of the girls whose suits are more flashy than others declare they have even felt the teeth of the fish. One girl who wears bright colors when in the water, said she would also wear fishhooks fastened to her bathing suit after the ban against fishing in Highland Lake is lifted next Saturday.

Elks Take Morning Dip in Military Style



Atlantic City convention delegates in identical bathing attire are here shown marching to the beach for an eye-opening plunge.

Atlanta Defeats Boston For Next Elks Reunion

Jackson, Mich., Lodge Wins Drill Prize; Big Pageant To Be Held To-day

ATLANTIC CITY, July 12.—Atlanta was selected as the meeting place for the grand lodge of Elks at to-day's session of the annual reunion of the organization. A stiff contest was waged between Atlanta and Boston, the Southern city finally winning out in a close vote.

Other features of to-day's session were the arrival of a Congressional delegation from Washington, the prize drill competition, participated in by the various Elks clubs, and the adoption of the report of the Elks National Memorial headquarters committee.

The prize drill competition was held at the airport. First honors went to the Washington Zouaves from Lodge 285, Jackson, Mich. Milwaukee won second place and the Buffalo team third.

The sixty-five Senators and Congressmen in the Washington delegation will take part in the big pageant to-morrow. Assistant Secretary of the Navy Theodore Roosevelt came in a navy plane. The party is under the chaperage of Congressman Isaac Bacharach, of Atlantic City.

Makes 7,219-Mile Trip To Consecrate Altar

Head of Dominican Order in Trinidad Arrives Here on Way to Brazil

The first leg of a journey of 7,219 miles, from Trinidad to Rio de Janeiro, via New York, to consecrate an altar in a recently finished abbey in Sao Paulo, Brazil, was ended yesterday by the Lord Abbot Mayeul de Caigny, head of the Dominican order in Trinidad, who was a passenger on the Lamport & Holt liner Vauban.

Unable to travel direct to Rio de Janeiro from Trinidad, through lack of steamship service, the Lord Abbot sailed from the Vauban to catch the Lamport & Holt liner Vestris, which will sail for Brazil and Argentina on Saturday. After his baggage was transferred to the Vestris, he went to Vauban to the Dominican order in the Bronx, where he will remain until sailing day.

Recently he received a cable message, he said, from Cardinal Gasket, who a few years ago was the Abbot Dom Gasket, who had been ordered to Sao Paulo, Brazil, to consecrate the new abbey of the Dominican order, which was recently completed.

Cardinal, who is a close friend of his, urged that he go to Sao Paulo and consecrate one of the altars of the new edifice.

Nation Wants Volstead Act Modified, Poll Shows

"The Literary Digest" publishes in its issue of July 15, out to-day, the result of the canvass of the earliest votes to be received in the magazine's poll of the nation on the questions of prohibition and bonus for veterans.

Between 80,000 and 100,000 votes have been counted. On the liquor question the vote indicates a strong desire for modification of the Volstead act to legalize mild alcoholic beverages. The Middle West, however, the stronghold of the prohibitionists, is almost without representation so far in the balloting.

On the question of the bonus the votes are almost evenly divided, 47,469 negative votes having been counted and 46,009 affirmative votes.

The votes in favor of continuance and strict enforcement of the prohibition amendment and the Volstead act number 32,445; those in favor of a modification of the Volstead act to legalize light wine and beer, 39,665; and those in favor of repealing the amendment, 22,547.

John W. Garrett Chosen To Run Against France

Special Dispatch to The Tribune
BALTIMORE, Md., July 12.—John W. Garrett, banker and diplomat and more recently Secretary General of the In-City on November 25. The invitation was presented by Charles D. Hill, formerly chairman of the Republican National Committee, and Louis E. Pierson, president of the association and head of the Irving National Bank in New York City. The President told Mr. Hill and Mr. Pierson that he will seriously consider the invitation, but that he cannot give definite acceptance at this time. Mr. Hill dined with the President to-night and discussed the political situation.

Ask President to Speak Here

WASHINGTON, July 12.—President Harding was invited to-day to address the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Merchants' Association of New York City on November 25. The invitation was presented by Charles D. Hill, formerly chairman of the Republican National Committee, and Louis E. Pierson, president of the association and head of the Irving National Bank in New York City. The President told Mr. Hill and Mr. Pierson that he will seriously consider the invitation, but that he cannot give definite acceptance at this time. Mr. Hill dined with the President to-night and discussed the political situation.

Berlin's New Debt Demand Stirs Europe

Financial Distress Greatly Aggravated by Plea That Allies Wait Till 1925 for Further Cash Payment

Involves \$1,800,000,000

France, Officially Silent, Regards Move as Sign of Imminent Bankruptcy

By Wilbur Forrest
Special Cable to The Tribune
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PARIS, July 12.—The extreme seriousness of Europe's highly complicated and dangerous financial situation was further aggravated late to-day when Germany made a formal demand on the Reparation Commission to be relieved from all cash payments on reparations not only for the remainder of 1922, but for 1923 and 1924 as well.

The total obligations of Germany to the Allies under the existing reparation schedule for the time mentioned amount to about \$1,800,000,000, besides 26 per cent of all German exports. In addition to the relief demanded on straight reparations, Germany, in a long note presented to the commission, asks other arrangements with respect to export duties, and informs the commission that it will take this matter up with the separate governments with the hope of the commission's support.

Unless the relief demanded is obtained promptly Germany holds out the threat that the further depreciation of the mark will lead to "the complete dissolution of the financial and economic life of the country." The note is signed by Dr. Fischer, chairman of the War Debts Commission.

Retains Hope for Allied Loan

That Germany not only hopes to gain relief from cash payments on her obligations, but also hopes for a renewal of the loan negotiations with the Allies that broke down in Paris several weeks ago, is shown by her request for hurried action from the Reparation Commission which "the government trusts will be favorable to a resumption of loan negotiations."

The note recalls that the mark began to weaken when the bankers failed to give "expected relief." No mention is made of Germany's pledge to pay her obligations in the form of goods, and from this omission it is considered that she is ready to make good at least on the deliveries scheduled. Although the demand for a moratorium has been discounted in advance, it was expected that Germany would make some offer to make up the deficiency in kind. The note, however, carefully avoids such a proposition.

All France has counted heavily on the German payments of 1923 and 1924 to serve as a backing for budgetary needs as well as to reduce the present annual deficit of four billion francs due on reparation expenditures since the armistice. Officials here to-night reserved comment, although it was semi-officially declared that the German demand for a moratorium was equivalent to a declaration of bankruptcy.

Commission Hit for Concession

Stern criticism is aimed at the Reparation Commission from French sources for reducing the July payment from 100 million to 50 million francs to thirty-two million gold marks after Germany had admitted that she had the funds to meet the full payment. The commission is called upon to consider the consequences of German bankruptcy to the Allies, especially France. The reduction of the July payment is referred to in some quarters as an encouragement to Germany to make more sweeping demands.

While the government is known to be determined not to make any move until the Allied committee on guarantee returns from Berlin and makes a full report, it is regarded as unlikely that France will submit tranquilly to being outvoted on the commission in favor of Germany. French sources here in the whole reparations problem, France, according to view, is prepared to force a weighty interpretation of certain parts of the treaty and may invoke this move to delay action that threatens her own bankruptcy.

No Help to England, Says "Temps"

The semi-official "Temps" says to-night: "This situation, so dangerous to France and Belgium, is in no way advantageous to Germany or England. Germany does not need a simple moratorium, and no service is being done for the Germans by postponing the payment of 18,000,000 marks, or even of several hundred million. When the figures of the German treasury are examined it will be seen that Germany's floating debt increased by 4,357 million marks during the last ten days of June. From this only 108,000,000 marks have been used to buy foreign currency for the purpose of meeting treaty obligations. Therefore, how can it be pretended that the stopping of the reparation payments will balance the German budget? German finances need to be put on a sound basis methodically, and a foreign loan is infinitely more important than a moratorium. England will encourage the people who are lowering the mark if she votes for a moratorium without provision for the cleaning up of German finances by means of a loan."

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Envoys Strive To-day to Save Hague Meeting

Two Stormy Sessions Point to Failure, but Final Effort Will Be Made to Reach an Agreement

Non-Russians Are United

Litvinoff Insists Parley Is All Lectures; Would Fight for Another Decade

THE HAGUE, July 12 (By The Associated Press).—Two stormy sessions of the conference on Russian problems to-day disturbed the calm of the Carnegie Peace Palace and apparently ended all chance of an agreement between the Russians and the other powers. Another session will be held to-morrow, which is generally expected by Russians and non-Russians alike to condemn the Hague conference to absolute failure.

The chasm between the Russians and the other powers apparently is far wider than at Genoa, and the non-Russians group is not divided, as it was at Genoa. The British and French are acting now in agreement on the demands concerning nationalized property, which the Russians say practically amount to insistence on absolute restitution.

Wants Sum Fixed Now This position was developed at the meeting this morning of the sub-commission on property, after which Maxim Litvinoff, head of the Soviets, said emphatically he believed that the conference had exhausted its resources on the subject.

Had to Keep on Buying Marks The note points out that whereas in May, 1921, sixty German paper marks were valued at \$1, it required 285 in March, 1922, to meet the same payments. Under these circumstances the government was further obliged to purchase foreign currencies continually while the mark was falling, and every succeeding purchase would mean a further decline until a point of complete dissolution was reached. For this reason, it is stated, the government is unable to continue further cash payments in accordance with the decision of the Reparation Commission on March 21, 1922.

The demand is then made that relief be given from cash payments for 1922, although the admission is made that the funds are available for payment. But it is stated that this money is needed for payment for foreign cereals ordered for delivery within the next few months. Attention is also called to the fact that the government has spent large sums in an effort to keep up the value of the mark, and then a demand for a full moratorium of cash payments for two years is made. In this connection the note says: "With regard to the enormous seriousness of the situation, the government will be able to restore its financial condition only if it finds assistance from the Reparation Commission. There is no doubt that it is necessary to restore the rate of exchange for the mark measures must be taken immediately; therefore, the government considers it necessary that Germany should be relieved from its payment during the years 1923 and 1924."

Having thus asked relief from the payment of \$75,750,000 in 1922 and about a billion and a half in the two succeeding years, the note proceeds to demand modification of other payments outside the regular schedule prescribed in the treaty. These last demands, however, are admittedly matters for the respective governments involved to decide.

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